

Leaves It Up to Him to Decide

Senate Bars Ordering Nixon to Ration Gas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Senate refused today to order President Nixon to ration gasoline.

An amendment proposed by Sen. Floyd K. Haskell, D. Colo., to the emergency fuel bill to impose rationing by Jan. 15 failed on a 40-40 vote.

The failure left the fuels bill with a discretionary clause that allows Mr. Nixon to decide which fuels are scarce enough to warrant rationing. That could include gasoline, but it would be up to the President to decide.

The Senate leadership had urged their colleagues to move with haste to approve the bill granting the President emergency powers to meet the energy crisis.

In arguing against the amend-

ment, Sen. Dewey F. Bartlett, R. Okla., said, "Trying the President's hands... is unfair to him."

Almost all the Republicans agreed with Sen. Bartlett and they got a few Democratic allies to defeat Sen. Haskell's amendment.

Sen. Haskell had said the amendment was "repugnant" but necessary.

The bill's floor manager and chief sponsor, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said that mandatory rationing was the only way short of a heavy new tax, to cut down on gasoline consumption.

"Every day we lose a million barrels (of oil) that could be saved," Sen. Jackson said.

Yesterday, the Senate sent to

the White House, with an 83-3 vote, a sweeping mandatory fuel allocation bill. In a surprise move, it adjourned without opening debate on a bill that would give President Nixon most of the powers he says he needs to deal with the energy crisis.

The allocation bill would control the distribution of all fuel. It would go far beyond current administration programs that control distribution of propane, heating oil, jet fuel and certain other distillates but not crude oil or gasoline.

The Jackson bill would authorize the President to draw up plans for cutting the nation's current consumption of oil; more than 17 million barrels of oil a day by 25 percent. The plans would include gasoline rationing and such other energy-saving steps as reduced speed limits, lowered thermostats and shorter school and business hours.

Sen. Paul J. Farrow, R. Ariz., ranking Republican on the Interior Committee, said he doubted the Jackson bill would be passed before the weekend, adding that he felt it was ludicrous to rush it through since the House, which must pass similar legislation, is taking a 10-day Thanksgiving recess.

In other developments in the oil crisis:

● West German gasoline stations initiated voluntary rationing today as Chancellor Willy Brandt's government contemplated a driving ban on Sundays and holidays.

● Jean Charbonnel, French Minister for Industrial and Scientific Development, yesterday called for voluntary economies in the use of domestic heating fuel to prevent a shortage caused by the interruption of imports from Eastern Europe.

● Western oil marketing companies will send a 15-man delegation to Vienna Saturday for talks with Persian Gulf state oil ministers on unilateral price increases by producer countries.

● Italy has restricted exports of gasoline and fuel oil to all countries in an effort to conserve supplies for domestic needs, an official announcement said today.

● The Gulf state of Oman is raising the price of its oil by about 90 percent, the Oman Embassy in London announced today.

IRA Eight Sentenced

(Continued from Page 1)

given details of the bombing expedition.

The only defendant to be acquitted, 18-year-old Róisín McNamee, was in hiding today after reportedly being placed on the IRA's death list as a traitor for talking to authorities on the day of the arrest. The other bombers had started humming Handel's "Dead March" when the jury returned its verdict on her yesterday. The trial was frequently interrupted by shouts from the dock and from spectators.

The 10 were arrested at London Heathrow Airport where they reserved seats under false names on a Dublin flight at the time car bombs exploded outside the Old Bailey Criminal Court and an army recruiting office near Whitehall. The police were suspicious because they were traveling in a group.

The prosecution said the bombing was planned by Dolours Price and carried out by two squads, led by her sister and Feeney.

They traveled to London with four cars stolen in Belfast. The cars were packed with explosives timed to go off at 3 p.m. and parked outside their targets. The police located and defused two of the cars before they exploded.

Judge Seagoe told them that whatever they might think of their justification for their actions, what they had done was "as evil and wicked as it could be."

"We don't wish to listen to a lecture," they interrupted.

When Judge Shaw said they ought to be pitied because they had been brought up to hate and knew no other way of life, they interrupted: "We don't want your pity."

"Go ahead, judge. Spout away. It makes no odds."

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PROTESTS CONTINUE—Greek students scuffling with policemen in Athens yesterday.

Anti-Regime Greek Students Prepared for Siege in School

ATHENS, Nov. 15 (AP).—About 2,000 students camped out in the Polytechnic Institute here today in the second day of a take-over of the buildings in an anti-government protest.

The all-civilian regime of Premier Spyros Markezinis said it would not force the students out, but hundreds of police stood on the alert in nearby streets. Water cannons were seen, and police carrying tear-gas rifles sat in trucks and buses.

The government had said it would respect a request by the school's senate early today asking police not to step onto the campus. "This would violate university asylum and lead to bloody clashes," a government announcement said.

But the government described the school's occupation and recent student demonstrations as politically motivated. It said most if not all student demands on social and economic issues have been resolved.

The students chanted anti-American and anti-government slogans. They have set up a radio transmitter and called on radio listeners in the Athens area to join their protest and seek the overthrow of the government.

Friends passed food and blankets to the embattled students as police stood by at a distance. Banners decking the campus read "Out With the Americans," "Down With Papadopoulos" and "People Revolt."

"Our supplies are unlimited, and our objective is to rally wide support among the people," a student spokesman said. He vowed that the occupation will be of "unlimited duration."

What the student leaders stand for politically is not known. They have also declined to give their names.

Newsmen who managed to get into the Polytechnic were escorted to a student committee of eight members.

The committee appeared highly organized as it gave out orders to replace tired students who were demonstrating. One committee member issued orders by telephone for student groups to move about and demonstrate in specified downtown areas.

The committee called on the occupying students to "refrain from damaging school property, because it would harm our cause and interests."

The announcement was issued following damage to several of the school's laboratories.

Inside the institute's buildings, hallways were covered with political slogans sprayed on the walls by the student occupiers. Other rooms had been turned into a mess hall and a classroom was set up as a first-aid center, giving the impression the students were settling down for a long occupation. The student committee said it has stocked a large amount of food.

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Oil Top Issue In Japan Talks By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

tractive to the cabinet, both because it goes against Japan's long-standing policy of non-involvement in international crises, and because a break with Israel might provoke an adverse reaction in the United States, Japan's major ally.

The three Japanese ministers who met with Mr. Kissinger and then gave news conferences all declined to say whether they were contemplating giving in to the Arab demand. However, one Foreign Ministry official said privately that the crisis was so serious "we cannot rule it out."

In all the attention given to oil, the original purpose of Mr. Kissinger's visit here was apparently largely lost sight of—to keep the Japanese informed about his discussions with the Chinese in Peking, where he stopped for four days before arriving in Tokyo.

In the past, the Japanese have been bitterly resentful that Mr. Kissinger kept his negotiations with the Chinese secret and did not inform them of President Nixon's trip to China until it was announced publicly.

Yesterday and today the Japanese showed little interest in discussing China, sources close to the meetings said.

TAIPEI, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Editorials in leading newspapers expressed satisfaction today that Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking this week apparently did not result in any major steps toward normalizing relations between the United States and China.

But some papers warned that Taiwan must remain vigilant, watching future developments.

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'Far-Reaching Proposals'

Exchange of POWs Begins; Dayan Reports Offer to Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

green hospital gowns and blue robes, they were helped or carried up the steps into the same plane as it was refueled.

Among the 36 Israeli prisoners released were nine captured during the 1967-70 war of attrition. Shortly after noon, a Swissair jetliner arrived from Zurich to take on about 250 unwounded Egyptian prisoners, including about 60 who had been held in Israel since the three-year war of attrition. Swissair officials said two DO-10s would be used in the aircraft and that the charter costs were being borne by the Swiss government as a goodwill gesture.

The healthy Egyptian prisoners were dressed in the khaki combat uniforms in which they were captured. Most carried only a few toilet articles wrapped in a towel, but the veteran prisoners had accumulated most possessions during the war and hoarded duffel bags on their shoulders.

Either as a show of defiance or from sheer exuberance, the Egyptian soldiers bounded off the buses that brought them and ran up the ramp of the plane, their black combat boots clanging on the metal stairs.

Israeli officials were unable to give exact figures, but they said about 40 Syrians would be transferred to Cairo by late tonight.

Israeli sources said that the airlift, which is expected to take at least a week to complete, had been agreed upon after the Egyptians had rejected an Israeli proposal for a simultaneous exchange of all the prisoners at the front lines.

The sources said that Israel had offered to send home all the 3,400 Egyptians it is holding in one 200-ton convoy, but that the Egyptian authorities had refused, apparently for fear of the impact such a conspicuously lopsided exchange might have on Egyptian public opinion.

From the airport, the Israeli prisoners were taken to a military hospital near Tel Aviv. An enthusiastic crowd of more than 2,000 family members and friends greeted them there, cheering and waving banners. One bore the biblical quotation: "... and the sons shall return to their borders."

The hospital director said later that only one of the 36 men was in serious condition, and that many would be released within a day or two.

Among the waiting families was the father of a prisoner who, like his son, had been called to active duty on Oct. 6, the day the fighting began. Still in uniform, the father said he had heard his son's voice broadcast over Cairo radio shortly after his capture and thus had known he was alive, even before the complete prisoner lists were released yesterday.

"What my son doesn't know yet," he said with a smile, "is that he is in good luck. He was in captivity. His wife gave the birth at this same hospital two weeks ago."

While the prisoner exchange continues this week, a second, grimmer operation will get under way along the Suez Canal. As part of the agreement concluded with the Egyptians yesterday, Israeli military chaplains will begin searching behind Egyptian lines for the bodies of Israeli soldiers.

Accompanied by Red Cross representatives, the rabbis will examine the wreckage of fortifications of the Bar Lev Line, which the Egyptians overran during the first 48 hours of fighting. Roughly 100 Israelis are still listed as missing along the Suez front, and many are thought to have died defending those positions.

Eban, Weizmann Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban addressed new talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today, and informed sources said a principal subject was how to obtain the release of Israeli prisoners in Syrian hands.

Syria, Eban's Clash

DAMASCUS, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Syrian and Israeli troops today exchanged artillery and tank fire in the northern sector of the front, a Syrian military spokesman announced.

It was the first such incident announced by the Syrians in six days.

The spokesman said an Israeli engineering unit moved toward a Syrian frontline post and was "intercepted by air forces, which destroyed a tractor."

"The enemy opened tank fire on our positions and our artillery," he said.

Tito, Brezhnev

End Kiev Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (UPI).—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended a four-day meeting in Kiev with Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet leader, today.

In a nationally televised departure ceremony complete with marching troops and bands, Mr. Brezhnev gave the 61-year-old Yugoslav leader three kisses on the cheeks and a hearty bear hug.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here said Mr. Brezhnev is planning a visit to Hanoi following trips to India and Cuba in the next two months.

returned the fire, silencing the enemy," the spokesman said.

Donors Testify About Stans, Kalmbach

Robbers Told of Illegal Gifts to Nixon Race



Orin E. Atkins

committees today, UPI said. The two airlines have been fined \$5,000 each for making the contributions.

Gulf Oil pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court here Tuesday to a charge of violating federal election law by contributing corporate funds to the Nixon campaign and the unsuccessful presidential campaign of two Democrats in 1972. Wild pleaded guilty Tuesday to a charge of contributing to the donation to the Nixon fund. Gulf was fined \$5,000 and Wild, who could have been sentenced to a year in prison, was fined \$1,000.

Wild told the senators yesterday that he had feared that his company could "be on a black list" if he did not respond to the funds request.

"I just wanted someone to

answer my telephone calls once in a while," he continued, adding that there are 61 government agencies that can, in one way or another, "affect Gulf's business."

Mr. Atkins, on the other hand, said he felt that large companies like Gulf "have no difficulty making their points of view heard" in government but that a company the size of Ashland had to contribute money "to assure ourselves of a forum where we would be heard."

The two executives said they took different avenues to raise the money.

Wild said that he arrived at the decision to give \$100,000 to the Nixon campaign in two \$50,000 gifts in 1971 and 1972, "by myself, completely."

After he had decided to give the money, he said, he got in touch with William Vigla, who was controller of a number of Gulf subsidiaries headquartered in the Bahamas, and told Mr. Vigla to send him the cash. He said that the same system was used for contributions to the 1972 presidential primary campaign of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who was given \$10,000, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., who got \$15,000.

Wild said that he had the authority to get money from Mr. Vigla, who, he said, charged it to "miscellaneous expense accounts."

He indicated that Mr. Vigla asked him no questions about the use to which the money was to be put.

The senators did not ask Wild any questions about other uses that were made of the cash available through the Bahamas subsidiaries, or who in Gulf gave Wild the authority to order the delivery of large sums of cash through that source.

"I had broad authority to handle governmental matters," Wild said.

He also indicated that he had previously had experience in making campaign contributions, and, when asked whether some of them had gone to Democrats, he replied: "Yes. But the Republicans always cost you twice as much as the Democrats."

Mr. Atkins said that he consulted three other top officials of his company before coming through with the \$100,000 that had been solicited by Mr. Stans.

They were William R. Scaton, the vice-chairman of the board of directors; Robert E. Yancey, the chief operating officer; and Clyde Webb, vice-president for community affairs.

Mr. Atkins said that he himself made the decision to give the money. He added that if any one of his three colleagues "had objected, strenuously, I would probably have rethought it," but they did not.

Sen. Hart Urges Nixon to Resign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP).—A fourth liberal senator called for President Nixon's resignation yesterday.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., said that "if the President should resign with grace, it might be the best way to bring us out of the situation."

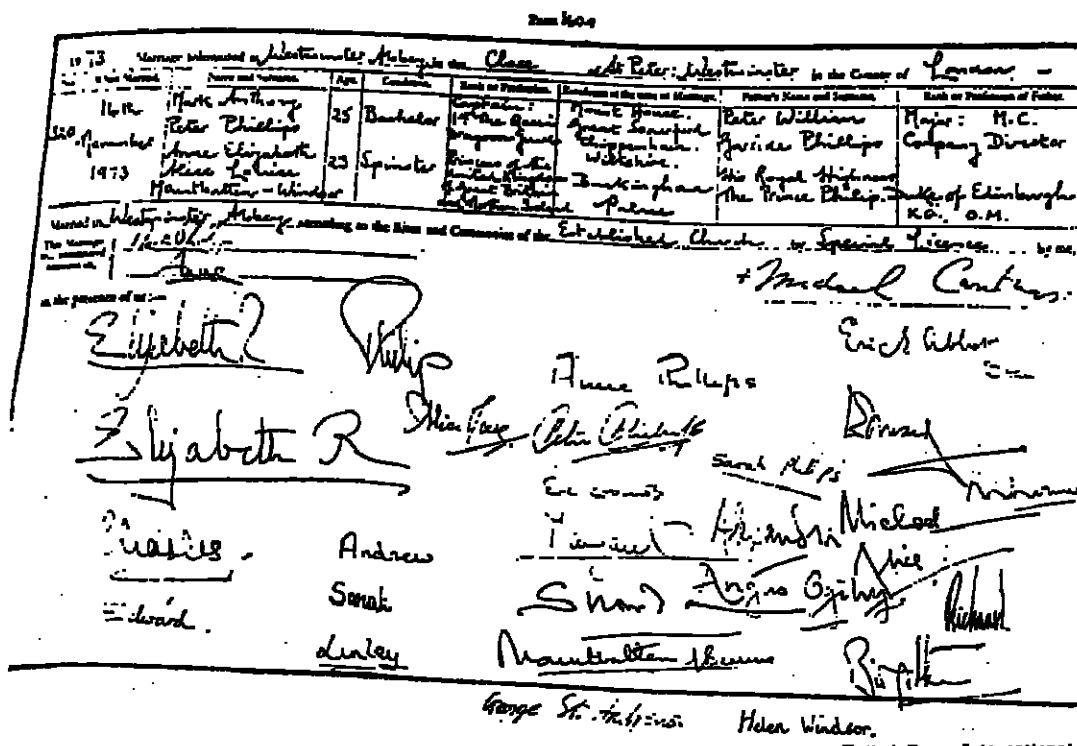
Previously, Democratic Sens. Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii, and John V. Tunney, of California, and Republican Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts, had urged resignation.

New Bill Is Approved By Senate for USIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Senate Tuesday passed a new appropriations bill for the U.S. Information Agency designed to replace an earlier version vetoed by President Nixon.

The new bill, sent to the House by voice vote, authorized \$307.9 million for the operation of the agency for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The bill eliminates the provision, objected to by the President in his veto message, cutting off funds if the agency refused to supply within 35 days information requested by the Senate or the House.



IN BLACK AND WHITE—The marriage register signed by Princess Anne and Mark Phillips contains personal information about the couple and signatures of witnesses.

Nixon Again Rejects Calls To Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

Job I was elected to do, and I assure you... I am not going to walk away until I get that job done."

This morning, the President met with 78 Republican House members. Afterward, Rep. William Millard, of California, said, "I sense a change in attitude, that he now seems anxious to be forthcoming. That I did not feel in the past."

A frequent critic of the President, Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr. of California, said later, "It was quite clear the President is coming out fighting" but "it's not clear that he's going to make a full disclosure" on Watergate.

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon rejected proposals that he meet with the Senate Watergate committee but promised to go to the public to answer Watergate charges.

One Republican senator quoted him as saying, "You are going to see some real action out of here in the next two weeks that will help stem the tide and help turn... public opinion."

He indicated a willingness to meet privately with the committee chairman, Sam J. Ervin, D. N.C., and Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R. Tenn., according to congressmen who met with him, and to report fully to the public and the courts. Sen. Ervin immediately rejected the plan and insisted that the President should meet with the full committee.

A frequent Nixon critic, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., said, "I was quite impressed by the atmosphere of utter frankness and openness."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., said that Mr. Nixon "is going to go public with the American people in a major way very soon."

"I'm convinced he will not resign but will face the situation during the whole term and do his best to govern."

At the time, chief of detectives Louis Cottrell estimated the group had fewer than 10 members and said they pulled bank robberies to finance their activities.

Myers, 23, who had been on the most-wanted list since Sept. 27, was wanted for bank robbery, interstate flight to avoid prosecution for attempted murder and robbery in connection with the

holdup of a social club here in 1971.

He also was wanted for questioning about a Jan. 27, 1972, slaying of two rookie policemen in Greenwich Village and for a shooting in March of two city detectives in the Bronx.

Clarence M. Kelley, the director of the FBI, said a joint task force of his agents and city policemen had approached Myers at 7:15 p.m., shortly after he left his apartment, ordered him to halt and identified themselves as law officers.

The FBI director said that "Myers turned, pulled a 9-mm automatic pistol from under his coat and opened fire." The police said Myers had fired several shots before the officers and FBI agents returned fire.

Myers was struck "several times," they said. The police rushed him to nearby Lincoln Hospital, but he died on the way.

Federal agents searched Myers' apartment and said they found two 45-caliber semiautomatic guns, a 357 magnum pistol, two hand grenades and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Nine other alleged members of the group are in custody in New Jersey and New York on charges of murder and attempted murder of police officers.

Fugitive Shot to Death in N.Y. Is 'Last' of Black Guerrilla Unit

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Black Liberation Army is vanquished, Police Commissioner Donald F. Cawley said after Twynson Ford Myers, a fugitive on the FBI's 10 most-wanted list, was shot to death in the Bronx.

The killing of Myers "takes off the streets of the United States the known leadership of the Black Liberation Army," Commissioner Cawley said last night.

"He had one purpose and that was the killing of police officers throughout the U.S.,"

Myers' death during a gunfight in which two city detectives, an FBI agent and a bystander were wounded, none seriously, marks "the last of the Black Guerrilla Unit as we know it," Mr. Cawley said.

The Black Liberation Army was described in January by the police commissioner at the time, Patrick V. Murphy, as a small group of black revolutionaries dedicated to killing police officers.

At the time, chief of detectives Louis Cottrell estimated the group had fewer than 10 members and said they pulled bank robberies to finance their activities.

Myers, 23, who had been on the most-wanted list since Sept. 27, was wanted for bank robbery, interstate flight to avoid prosecution for attempted murder and robbery in connection with the

holdup of a social club here in 1971.

He also was wanted for questioning about a Jan. 27, 1972, slaying of two rookie policemen in Greenwich Village and for a shooting in March of two city detectives in the Bronx.

Clarence M. Kelley, the director of the FBI, said a joint task force of his agents and city policemen had approached Myers at 7:15 p.m., shortly after he left his apartment, ordered him to halt and identified themselves as law officers.

The FBI director said that "Myers turned, pulled a 9-mm automatic pistol from under his coat and opened fire." The police said Myers had fired several shots before the officers and FBI agents returned fire.

Myers was struck "several times," they said. The police rushed him to nearby Lincoln Hospital, but he died on the way.

Federal agents searched Myers' apartment and said they found two 45-caliber semiautomatic guns, a 357 magnum pistol, two hand grenades and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Nine other alleged members of the group are in custody in New Jersey and New York on charges of murder and attempted murder of police officers.

On Regular, Scheduled Flight

Anne, Phillips Go to Barbados To Begin Honeymoon Cruise

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, went to Barbados today for the start of a monthlong honeymoon cruise aboard the royal yacht Britannia.

The newlyweds left London Heathrow Airport early this afternoon as regular first-class passengers aboard a scheduled Boeing-707 flight of British Airways for the nine-hour trip to Barbados.

The royal couple, the last to board the plane, were driven across the runway in a maroon Rolls-Royce belonging to Queen Elizabeth II, Anne's mother. The princess, 23, wore a blue coat over a flower-printed cream silk shirtwaister. Her 25-year-old husband wore a dark suit. Both were smiling as they drove through the airport area.

Also aboard the plane making the 4,300-mile flight were the governor-general of Barbados, Sir Winston Scott and Lady Scott. They had been in London for yesterday's wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Princess Anne and her husband had spent their wedding night at the borrowed home of Princess Anne's cousin, Princess Alexandra, and then had a quiet breakfast together before driving to the airport.

Princess Anne's wedding dress today she was offered a \$20,000 bribe to reveal the secrets of the gown to the American garment industry before the wedding.

Maureen Baker, designer with the ready-to-wear fashion house

Susan Small, refused to disclose who offered the bribe but said she was approached by the American garment industry, which wanted to flood the market with copies.

"Of course, honor came first," Mrs. Baker said. "It was a privilege to make Princess Anne's dress."

British ready-to-wear houses had been geared up to get out copies of the dress, and already there is one in a show window on London's Oxford Street shopping thoroughfare.

Traffic Story

Not everyone in Britain, however, was all that interested in the royal wedding.

The Communist Morning Star covered it with one sentence at the bottom of Page One under the headline "Traffic Disrupted."

It said, "Traffic in London was disrupted yesterday when Anne Windsor married Mark Phillips in Westminster Abbey."

Rock Star's Son Dies In U.S. Car Accident

COCKERMOUTH, Miss., Nov. 15 (AP).—Jerry Lee Lewis Jr., 19, oldest son of the rock 'n' roll singer, was killed Tuesday night in a traffic accident near this tiny north Mississippi town.

Police said young Lewis was driving a jeep that was towing a car when the two vehicles struck a bridge. They said he died of a broken neck.

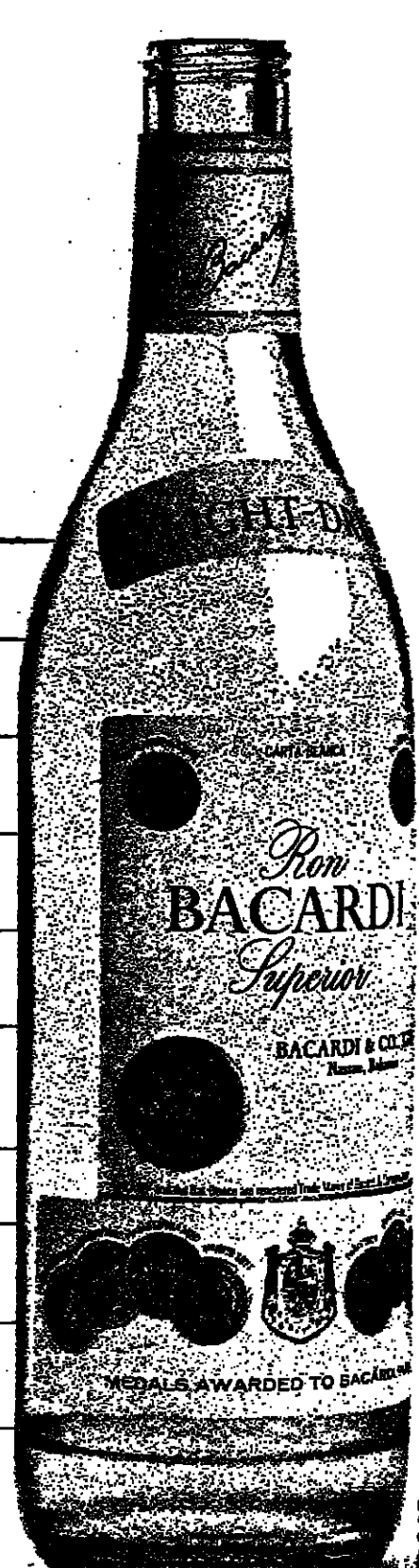
He was the second son of the entertainer to die at an early age. Several years ago a young son drowned in a swimming pool.

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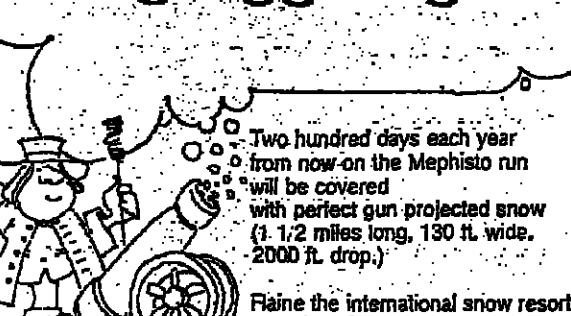
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More on Mr. Nixon's Taxes

Questions rush through this city these days like unchecked flood waters. And like the flood waters, unanswered questions erode all the foundations they touch. IRS commissioner Donald M. Alexander gave a nonanswer the other day to a question about President Nixon's taxes which has the effect of eroding confidence in the integrity of both the presidency and the tax system.

Tax Analysts and Advocates, a public interest law firm, asked some penetrating questions last July about the legality of the gift to the United States Mr. Nixon made of some of his pre-presidential papers. That gift resulted in a very substantial saving on his taxes over a number of years. Tax Analysts and Advocates also asked that Mr. Alexander cause an independent audit to be made of those tax returns filed by Mr. Nixon which were relevant to the gift and the deductions which flowed from it. After considering the matter for some months, Mr. Alexander wrote the law firm saying he lacked the authority to appoint an independent auditor "to audit the returns of any taxpayer."

That is a Delphic answer. If it simply means that the IRS is unalterably committed to the privacy of every taxpayer's returns—to keeping them within the confines of official use—it is just fine. But, if in addition, it means—as it seems to from its silence on the substantive questions raised by Tax Analysts and Advocates—that the IRS now considers the whole matter closed, then the answer is clearly insufficient on a number of counts.

First, there are the serious questions which have been raised about the validity of the gift which are now unresolved. Without going back over the whole complex matter, a review of just a few of the questions should illustrate the point. The deed of gift by which the papers were donated to the United States was never signed by Mr. Nixon and has never been formally accepted on behalf of the United States by the General Services Administration. There are strong indications that the gift itself could not have been assembled until about four months after the congressional set deadline for making such gifts. And Mr. Nixon's lawyer admits that the deed of gift itself was not delivered to the GSA until about seven months after that deadline had passed.

All those facts are on the public record. Now, it well may be that there are other

facts which have escaped public notice that demonstrate that the gift was perfectly valid and considerably less questionable than it now seems. The trouble is that if those facts do exist, they are known only to Mr. Nixon, to his lawyers and to the IRS. The public is thus left with the impression that the President of the United States is reaping substantial tax benefits from a very dubious gift and with published and undenied reports that he paid less than \$2,000 income tax in 1970 and 1971 on an income of at least \$400,000.

That impression provides the other two compelling reasons for Mr. Nixon and his tax chief to come up with some better answer than has so far been provided. One is that public confidence in the integrity of the presidency has been put under such severe strain in recent months that Mr. Nixon should not permit even the appearance of his having engaged in a questionable tax transaction with the government to linger in the public mind. The other concerns public confidence in the fairness of the IRS itself. Mr. Alexander understands that people's belief in the impartiality of the tax system—especially its impartiality in applying and enforcing the law—is essential to its operations, for in a recent interview he says that harsher punishment for tax cheats would deter others who may have an inclination to cheat. The other side of that coin is that people's confidence in the fairness of the IRS encourages the system of voluntary disclosure of income on which the tax system so largely depends.

There is no question that Mr. Alexander is in a tight spot. He is being asked to justify the treatment his agency accorded his boss. Laying to rest the questions about Mr. Nixon's gift—if there are answers—without disclosing the details of his returns is a task which should not defy the ingenuity of intelligent minds. However, it could be difficult, and there is in fact an easier way. Mr. Nixon and his lawyers could come forward with all the facts surrounding the gift and the deductions and lay the matter to rest themselves. That way the President would take his commissioner off the spot, increase confidence in his presidency and enhance the efficacy of the tax system. Considering the fact that he is not just any taxpayer, but the man elected to preside over and protect the institution of federal government, Mr. Nixon's duty would seem clear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Visit to Mao

On his way home from arranging a negotiated truce between Israel and Egypt, Henry Kissinger dropped in to see his old friend Mao Tse-tung. Such is the pace of changing times that it now is possible for the American secretary of state and the world's leading revolutionary hero to meet "in a friendly atmosphere"—and the visit seems like a mere way station on a round-the-world tour.

This was Mr. Kissinger's sixth visit, his first as secretary of state, and had been in preparation far longer than his sudden sweep through the Arab world. As predicted, there were no dramatic results from the Peking stopover, though the continuing momentum of contacts at all levels is dramatic enough against the background of the past two decades. The old ideological venom may still flow at the UN but the toasts are warm and hearty in Peking. Chinese spokesmen at the UN heaped scorn on the Soviet-American peacemaking efforts for the Middle East, but their criticism was not backed up by vetoes.

The enthusiasm of China's re-entry into the practical affairs of the outside world is fairly astonishing. More than twice as many official delegations traveled abroad the first six months of 1973 than in all the year before: 91 missions of various kinds to Europe, 73 to Asia, 33 to North and South America and 32 to Africa. The Chase Manhattan Bank estimates that trade between China and the United States will

reach the level of \$600 million this year, compared with \$92 million last year and \$5 million in 1971.

To the dismay of the Maoist-chic movements of the West, China's leaders are uttering words of praise and encouragement for the Central Treaty Organization and NATO. The Communist leadership of Peking is warning Secretary Kissinger not to be lured into a mischievous détente with the Soviet Union; the obvious Chinese fear is that any reduction in tensions with the West would free Soviet military resources for re-deployment toward the East.

In all this, China and the United States are gradually refining the language in which they describe the still unresolved question of Taiwan; if they cannot reconcile their opposing positions, they seem at least not to be letting their differences get in the way of other matters. The United States is carrying forward its plan to withdraw troops from Taiwan, but the U.S. commitment and obligations to preserve the island's security still stand.

There may be a general lesson here of relevance to the Arab-Israeli dispute and other world confrontations: No matter how intractable and emotional the point of contention may seem at one time, the passage of years and circumstances can reduce it to the kind of disagreement that both sides may be willing to live with.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn-Prague Accord

Looking beyond what one must call quibbling, the settlement (Bonn-Prague) shows that the Czechoslovak government, anxious since the Soviet invasion to end its relative isolation—and West Germany have been driven by the same political will of succeeding. It would take quite some naïveté to be astonished by the fact that Prague's foreign policies are worked out into the least detail in Moscow. One may at least rejoice

that the last traces of an unprecedented tragedy have henceforth been eliminated from scripts though not from hearts.

For the 25,000 Czechs of German origin who wish to settle in the Federal Republic, the visit of Mr. Brandt will be a major landmark. For the chancellor, it will crown the success of his undertaking since Hungary and Bulgaria are waiting only for a settlement with Prague to reach understanding themselves with the Federal Republic.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1898

ST. LOUIS—Miss Minnie Seligman, the beautiful actress who in private life is Mrs. Robert Cutting, well-known in New York society, has consented to sell a kiss by auction at a Hebrew charity fair at the Coliseum later this month. She expects to realize \$1,000 as a result and declares the kiss will be well worth the money but that the warmth of it will depend on the liberality and personality of the successful bidder, and the bidding is expected to be keen.

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1923

PARIS—Some French groups are protesting to the government against permitting American companies to film scenes in the historic chateaux of Versailles and Fontainebleau unless a majority of the stars and all the secondary roles and superlatives are French. The opposition is for the present, directed against the film, "The Affair of the Queen's Necklace," in which Miss Norma Talmadge has been selected to play the leading role of Queen Marie-Antoinette.



And Now, Project Truth

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—It is in the nature of most political leaders to play the role of Dr. Pangloss—to assure their public that, whatever the present difficulties, an easier and richer life lies ahead. President Nixon has done nothing unusual, therefore, in taking such a reassuring line about the energy problem.

In his words and actions so far, the President has conveyed the impression that Americans are in for some temporary unpleasantness. If we turn the thermostat down a few degrees, and drive more slowly, we shall get past that. Then, with a crash program called Project Independence, we can develop enough new energy sources to meet all our own needs by 1980 and return to the philosophy of abundance.

But the reassurance is unconvincing. The energy shortage is not some passing phenomenon. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that the Arab oil boycott is merely making us face a little sooner a long-term problem with the most profound implications for human society.

Use Increasing

Before the Arab boycott made us talk of crisis, an energy expert named Amory B. Lovins did a little reckoning of where the world was headed. We have been increasing our use of energy more than 5 percent a year, he noted. That rate would multiply total demand at least four times by the year 2000. How can mankind meet that enormous demand?

If we could somehow build one huge nuclear power station a day for the rest of this century starting today, Lovins said, then to meet the demands of the year 2000, we would still have to rely on fossil fuels—oil, coal, gas—for more than half our energy. And we would burn them at twice the present rate. All that is on the assumption that the world could or would want to build one nuclear plant a day—surely an impossibility.

Lovins's purpose was to show the difficulty of changing the means of energy production in a world that uses such enormous amounts. Talk of quick technological solutions is just fantasy. Even if there are scientific breakthroughs, the physical problems of introducing the required new plants—the problems of capital, working techniques, environmental restraints—would be staggering. What the Lovins reckoning shows more broadly is that it is virtually impossible to go on increasing the world energy supply at present rates until the year 2000. We cannot multiply energy production by four. Doubling it would be hard enough. The other side of the equation—demand—is going to have to give.

Random Examples

In short, we can no longer operate on the profligate premise that energy is free and boundless. It is going to be increasingly expensive and scarce, in the future that we can foresee. And that fact is bound to have great consequences in the way we look at numberless decisions. Here are a few random examples.

Transportation: The Nixon administration has proposed legislation to let the Penn Central and other bankrupt northeastern railroads abandon half their tracks. Prof. Barry Commoner has said that switching the

freight traffic from those lines to trucks would require 420 million more gallons of fuel a year—an increase of 3.5 percent in the total fuel used for hauling freight in this country. In the old days that might have made economic sense of a kind. Can it now?

Architecture: In the post-war period the industrial world, led by the United States, has developed an energy-intensive brand of commercial architecture. It is characterized by very bright and continuous lighting, sealed-off heating and air-conditioning systems and the use of energy-intensive materials such as aluminum. The current symbol is the World Trade Center in New York, which is said to consume as much electricity as a city of 100,000. Can that style of architecture go on?

Industry: In the industrial world, progress has been measured for a long time by the substitution of machinery for man—which means substitution of non-human energy for human. Industry, which takes 40 percent of American energy, has been especially profligate in its use. Can we go on now in the pursuit of energy-intensive production?

Those examples show why so many thoughtful analysts believe this country must move at once toward a conservation ethic in the use of energy—not temporary but for the long haul, not alone in relatively trivial domestic economies but in the big energy-using areas of industry and trans-

port. Once government study last year estimated that the United States could save one-sixth of its current energy use by 1980 through conservation measures. That would be three times the energy expected from the entire Alaskan oil field.

Difficult Choices

The examples indicate something more profound, too: We face choices of a novel and difficult kind. For example, to keep food production ahead of a world population expected to double in the next 30 years or so, we shall have to increase production of nitrate fertilizer enormously—some estimate by a factor of 100. Plants on that scale would take a fifth of today's world energy supply. How would we allocate scarce electricity between that use and, say, industry?

Americans are used to leaving the allocation of supplies to what we call the "free market" or the marketplace. Are we prepared to let private interest and private profit shape decisions when the well-being of society or even its survival may depend on the kind of industry and agriculture and transportation we have? If not, do we have social or political institutions capable of making the choices?

The questions are hard, but they do not call for panic. They are a reason, rather, to stop pretending that all will soon be for the best, in the best of all possible worlds, and to start telling ourselves the truth.

Letters

Friend in Need

Lest we forget a true, tested friend.

While our other esteemed NATO allies self-servingly adopted to avoid siding us at the height of the Middle East confrontation, one genuine friend defied consequences.

While we scrambled in our desperate efforts to rush material to besieged Israel in order to meet the Soviet escalation threat, this staunch friend permitted us to use its air force base in the Azores and thus strategically contributed to saving the situation and to insuring armistice. This friend during dire need was Portugal. Harassed continuously for years by Communist-African guerrilla penetration, fighting for its 500-year-old heritage in Africa, Portugal came through in the vital crisis moments and knowingly invited strong Arab retaliation: total oil cutoff to Lisbon.

LE ROY NIGRA, Esoter, Portugal.

Tibet and China

I have long appreciated G.I. Sulzberger's extraordinary thorough and readable knowledge of the world and his recent series on China has been especially interesting. However, I note that he praises the Chinese People's Republic for granting "equal status to each minority with local self-government and the freedom to speak its language, to pursue its particular customs" (NYT, Nov. 3-4). He lists Tibet among the people so treated, and even mentions the religious aspect thereof: "the 'laministic' Tibetans" as being "officially protected by the Nationalistic Institute in Peking."

Why, then, have the Dalai Lama and thousands of his followers fled to India, Switzerland and elsewhere throughout the world? As a result, they were persecuted and pursued by the armies of the Chinese People's Republic. Am I wrong?

HARRY W. FLANNERY, San Cugat de Valles, Spain.

Nixon's Judgment

The two letters (NYT, Nov. 13) from Eleanor Perreault and Mildred Davenport are disturbing evidence that the United States is indeed in trouble. In the face of damaging testimony from his closest associates, in the face of the resignation-in-disgrace of his Vice-President in the face of the many calls for his resignation from widely respected Republican and Democratic congressional leaders, and in the face of the present and growing disapproval of the "silent majority," these women maintain that Nixon is "... the victim of a vendetta..." which has been conjured up by unknown and evil powers or by the press, which has "... consistently made headlines out of unbelievable trivia."

Assuming that Nixon is guileless in the conception and cover-up of the Watergate affair, can anyone now doubt the man's lack of judgment? It is the judgment of a man of presidential caliber to assume the nation that the independent prosecutor, Archibald Cox, would have complete power to investigate the Watergate matter wherever it led and then, when displeased with Mr. Cox's tenacity and forthrightness, to fire him?

Is it the judgment of a man of presidential caliber to completely misread the public reaction to the

Energy Problems

Russia's Turn

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—In recent days Soviet newspapers have carried detailed reports on the energy crisis in the capitalist world, reports that hint of gloom. But according to Western experts, Russians have little to gloat about, and face an energy shortage of their own that could have important political and economic consequences.

One detailed Western analysis concludes that Moscow will almost certainly be a major consumer of Middle East oil by 1980, despite its own enormous oil reserves. Other analysts here note that the failure to achieve planned levels of oil production already restricts economic growth.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is just entering the automotive age, and has ambitious plans for expanding the production of cars and trucks that will add enormously to the country's demand for oil products.

All this may give new significance to the Soviet role in the Middle East, especially in the long term. Though the Russians won't be compelled to accept dependence on Middle East oil in the foreseeable future, they are likely to find it advantageous to become a major customer of the Arabs.

Enormous Reserves

This is true despite enormous reserves of oil in this country. Probably a billion tons of reserves have already been discovered, and there are undoubtedly more, still undiscovered deposits in Siberia and the Arctic north. (A metric ton of oil—the standard Soviet measure—equals about 7.35 U.S. barrels.)

This wealth may assure a stable long-term supply of oil, and with it the Russians could be self-sufficient by 1985 or 1990. But because of a coincidence of domestic and international economic factors, these reserves won't enable the Russians to avoid the need to import millions of tons of oil in the coming decade.

According to Western analysts, the Soviet's internal demand for oil is growing faster than their oil industry can extract it, and, for political and economic reasons, Moscow must maintain a high level of oil exports.

This combination has already resulted in significant Soviet imports—at least five million tons in 1972, according to one informed estimate—and the level of imports will almost certainly rise. By one Western estimate, the Soviet Union will have about 430 million tons of oil available for domestic consumption in 1980. At current rates for the growth of consumption, the domestic economy in 1980 will require at least 500 million tons of oil. To make up this 70-million-ton difference, Moscow would have to reduce exports—which would be 150-200 million tons in 1980, according to this estimate—or import the needed oil.

The gap between available supplies and demand could be much greater if, as seems highly possible, the coming years are accompanied by an accelerated domestic appetite for oil to feed the country's new automobiles and generally advancing economy. Oil consumption is reckoned to be a key measurement of economic progress, and the Soviet economy is just entering a stage of advanced development that the United States, for example, began after World War II. The Soviet Union now consumes about as much oil as the United States.

Any attempt to estimate the Soviet position in 1980 requires educated guessing. The Soviet

Union has not revealed its projections and does not publish figures for domestic consumption. However, the figures that published and clues in the oil deal press do provide a reasonable basis for approximate estimates.

The above calculations of Soviet needs in 1980 assume that the Soviet Union will try to achieve drastic reductions of oil export. Though problematical, the assumption seems justified.

About two-thirds of Soviet exports go to Eastern Europe, which gets the overwhelming majority of its energy supplies from the Soviet Union. The relationship assures the sale of ultimate dependence on Moscow a political lever which the KGB is unlikely to sacrifice. Through the Russians have ready hold their East European allies to begin looking for a new source of oil, Moscow shows no interest in relinquishing its role as their predominant supplier.

About a third of the Union's exports—nearly 40 million tons in 1972—go to Western Europe, where they earn vital currency. By one Western estimate, fully 60 percent of the currency earned by Soviet oil in 1971 came from oil exports.

As the Soviet Union expands purchases of Western technology and equipment, its demand for hard currency increases. Yet Soviet economy has not been able to produce manufactured goods of sufficient quality to compete with the West, so the Russians sell natural resources to dollars, yen, marks and francs. Soviet sources report some level of uneasiness about this.

This attitude may explain Moscow's recent jeopardizing of earlier pledges. Japan could import 40 million tons of Soviet oil annually instead that Japan buy 25 million tons annually; return, Japan is supposed to a pipeline from western Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, at a cost of up to \$2 billion. Japanese sources say the project is unworkable if they can only get million tons of oil.

In any case, the Soviet government will have to continue its natural wealth or abate its purchases of Western equipment. These purchases appear to be a crucial aspect of the country's economic strategy. To compromise, the Kremlin may try to use its resources to get more than just cash.

For instance, Soviet trade officials have recently been canvassing Western oil firms with proposals that one or more of them build a giant new oil refinery in the Ural region, accept payment in refined petroleum products. One Western firm estimates the value of this deal at \$150 million.

Hard-currency requirements also dictate that Moscow find ways of financing oil without paying cash for it. Thus, the Russians have been able to defray the cost of their own technical assistance, industrial products and armaments for oil and gas from Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya and Afghanistan.

Armaments are probably the Russians' most attractive product in the Arab world, and if Moscow's need for Arab oil grows, this might be an inducement to maintain large armed forces at a high level of preparedness with the latest (and costliest) equipment.

Of course, the Russians could find other means of paying for Arab oil.

Foreign Help

Soviet interest in foreign help to build new refining capacity indicates another of the Soviet Union's basic problems. Shortages of both investment capital and technological skill appear to prevent full exploitation of the country's vast resources. The minister of the oil industry, V. D. Shashin, has said that the rate of exploration for new oil deposits should be more than doubled to assure adequate supplies for 1980 and beyond. There is no evidence that such a step will be taken.

Meanwhile, the Soviet oil industry cannot meet the production target of the current five-year plan. The goal for this year was revised downward last December, and the latest statistics show that even this reduced figure will not be met. As a result, many industries directly or indirectly dependent on petroleum products will also be unable to fulfill their plans.

The Russians appear to be compensating for the shortfall by increasing the production of coal, which is now running ahead of the five-year plan's goals.

Obituaries

Bruno Maderna, 53, Was
Noted Composer, Conductor

AMSTADT, West Germany, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Bruno Maderna, the Italian composer and conductor, died Tuesday of lung cancer in a hospital here, where he had lived for several years.

Maderna was born in Venice. He studied with Gian Francesco Malipiero and Hermann Scherchen, and quickly became one of the leading figures in the postwar avant-garde musical world as a composer, conductor and teacher. He was one of the early members of the postwar movement and among the first to embrace electronic music. He was a co-founder, with Luciano Berio, of the Studio di Musica Elettronica in Milan. His output ranged over many genres, including opera, concertos, chamber music, and symphonies.

He was also a conductor, the stock and staple of contemporary music, but in recent years he had turned to opera. He had conducted the New York Philharmonic, the London Symphony Orchestra, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He had also conducted the New York City Opera, the New York City Philharmonic, and the New York City Chamber Orchestra.

Maderna made his New York debut in 1961, conducting the New York City Philharmonic. He had also conducted the New York City Chamber Orchestra, the New York City Philharmonic, and the New York City Opera. He had also conducted the New York City Philharmonic, the New York City Chamber Orchestra, and the New York City Opera.

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SAFE—Evelyn Jahn and her father in Munich yesterday.

W. German Woman Released;
Suspected Kidnapper Seized

MUNICH, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Police tonight arrested one of the two men who allegedly kidnapped the daughter of a West German millionaire restaurateur and escaped with a three-million-mark ransom.

A police spokesman said that Peter Knapp, 27, called the police headquarters at Augsburg and said: "I can't take it any longer. Come and get me."

The police were still seeking Knapp's accomplice, identified as Johann Mittermeier, 34.

Earlier, the kidnappers released Evelyn Jahn, 22, after they received the ransom in a Munich suburb. She was unharmed.

Police immediately searched the area with helicopters and tracer dogs, unsuccessfully as heavy rains hampered the operations.

The two kidnappers abandoned their red getaway car after it had been hit by eight police bullets in their attempt to escape and they escaped on foot in a large belt of woods near here. They took with them the ransom paid in 1,000, 500 and 100-mark notes.

The kidnappers seized Miss Jahn Tuesday evening as she drove into the underground garage of a Munich suburban apartment house. Her father, Friedrich Jahn, owner of the Wieserwald chain, with 430 restaurants around the world, first heard of the kidnapping yesterday on the telephone.

The kidnappers played him a tape-recording of his daughter's voice saying, "Please do everything the men say, but no police, or I am lost."

Miss Jahn was taken in her own sports car to what appeared to be an apartment house in or near Augsburg and kept there until this morning, when her kidnappers drove her to the rendezvous point they had arranged with her father.

On a lonely road outside Munich, usually frequented by prostitutes, her brother-in-law handed over the cash in two bags. She was allowed to get into his car, parked a few yards in front of the kidnappers' stolen auto.

As the kidnappers roared off, police hidden in the grass 30 yards away opened fire, whereupon they swung the car round and made off in the opposite direction.

They originally had demanded that the ransom be paid just inside East Germany. But Mr. Jahn argued with them it would be impossible to take so much money across the East German border.

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Launch Seen
Sure Today
For Skylab

Rocket, Astronauts
Ready After Delays

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 15 (AP).—Space agency officials report that everything is "go" for launching the Skylab-3 astronauts tomorrow on man's longest space voyage.

Skylab program director William C. Schneider said last night that there were no foreseeable barriers to the launching after he checked the status of the Saturn-1B rocket, the Apollo spaceship, communications, ground support, weather and the astronauts.

The countdown for the 85-day mission progressed smoothly toward a lift-off at 9:01 a.m. EST. The weather forecast calls for partly cloudy skies, light winds and 70-degree temperatures.

The astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, planned to spend flying skills today by piloting T-38 jet trainers over central and south Florida.

Also on their schedule today was a brief physical examination to gather basic data on in-flight and post-flight comparisons.

Postponed Twice
The launching has been postponed twice for a total of six days because of cracks that were discovered in the Saturn-1B. As a result, eight stabilizer fins at the base of the rocket were replaced to prevent a possible breakup in flight.

The 23-story booster is to thrust the Apollo ferry ship to a link-up with the 85-ton Skylab space station which is orbiting un manned 270 miles above the earth.

If the astronauts remain aboard 85 days, they will break by nearly a month the present space endurance mark of 59 1/2 days held by the Skylab-2 crew.

During man's third and final visit to the laboratory, Col. Carr, mission commander, and his crew will conduct extensive earth resources, medical, solar astronomy and other experiments.

They are carrying up special instruments to take an unprecedented look at the comet Kohoutek as it streaks in from deep space and loops around the sun late next month.

From their vantage point above earth's obscuring atmosphere they may help answer questions about comets that have puzzled astronomers for centuries.

Two space walks are planned specifically to observe Kohoutek. One walk will take place on Christmas Day, the other Dec. 29.

He said, "know that I am my own man."

Meanwhile, three Democratic members of the House committee told Mr. Ford that they think consideration of his appointment is inappropriate as long as President Nixon is threatened with possible impeachment.

Rep. John Conyers Jr., from Michigan, characterized the House Republican leader from Michigan as "totally inappropriate" in view of an impeachment probe the committee also has under way.

During preliminary questioning of Mr. Ford by the panel, Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, D., Wis., and Don Edwards, D., Calif., expressed similar reservations about the confirmation hearings.

Mr. Ford told the committee that he has urged President Nixon to release the White House tapes and hold more news conferences in an effort to restore his credibility.

Yesterday, Rep. Ford's conservative voting record on civil rights and other domestic issues came under attack as the Senate Rules Committee neared a decision on confirmation.

Indications are that the committee will approve his nomination, almost certainly before Thanksgiving.

However, Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., chairman of the committee, said that the panel is still pursuing "various leads" and wants to check these out before taking a vote. He declined to say what further information was being sought.

Quebec Superior Court ordered developers of the hydroelectric project in the James Bay area to cease all work "causing damage to the environment and the natural resources of the territory."

The court said work could not continue without "prior agreement of the Indians and Eskimos."

It said the project would have "devastating and far-reaching effects on the Cree Indians and the Inuits living in the territory and the lands adjacent thereto" in the vast hinterland.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa introduced the project two years ago as the key to revitalizing the Quebec economy.

First Such Move in Two Years
Congress Conferees Approve
\$2.4 Billion in Foreign Aid

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—A Senate-House conference committee agreed yesterday on legislation that would authorize \$2.4 billion in foreign economic and military aid in the fiscal year ending next July 1, about \$400 million less than requested by the administration.

The effect was to rescue the foreign-aid program from legislative oblivion and to finance it for another year much along the lines proposed by the administration. For the last two years, no legislation authorizing foreign aid funds has been passed by Congress, which has looked with increasing disfavor upon the post-World War II program of providing economic and military assistance to allies and developing countries.

As a result, the program has had to limp along on stop-gap financing through the device of a continuing resolution adopted by Congress, making possible spending at the previous year's rate. This has provided far less money and flexibility than the administration wanted.

The compromise bill agreed upon by the conference committee would authorize \$1,429,734,000 in foreign economic assistance, including \$504 million in postwar reconstruction aid for South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The administration had requested a total of \$1.5 billion.

Credits for Israel
For military assistance, the bill would authorize \$92.5 million, compared with the \$177 million proposed by the administration. Included was \$300 million in credits to Israel for purchase of military equipment.

The measure now goes to both Senate and House for their consideration. In 1971 and again in 1972, the foreign-aid legislation died in a conference committee as a result of attempts by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to use

the bill as a vehicle to impose foreign policy restrictions on the executive branch. As analyzed in congressional quarters, there has been no substantial shift of congressional opinion back in support of the foreign-aid program, which earlier this year passed the House by only five votes. Rather, the turning point came when House conferees, defending the administration position, finally prevailed as resistance from within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee collapsed.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, the committee chairman who has protested that the aid program was a cold-war relic, found himself in a minority within his own committee, as Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., working with committee Republicans, emerged as the champion of the administration's program.

Panel's Swing Man
Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., author of many of the past policy restrictions that the House conferees refused to accept, became the swing man in the conference, frequently voting with the administration.

Basically, the conferees split the money differences between Senate and House bills and dropped or modified the policy amendments adopted by the Senate. The net effect was a bill basically acceptable to the administration in funding and flexibility.

The funding ceiling set by the compromise—\$2.4 billion—compares with a total of \$2.8 billion voted by the House in July. \$1.2 billion of it for military aid and \$1.6 billion for economic assistance.

The Senate had passed two separate bills that would authorize a total of more than \$2.3 billion. In June, it approved a \$862-million military-aid measure and in early October, a \$1.4-billion economic-aid bill.

Family Tragedies Crush Boy, 13,
A Suicide 3 Days After Father

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP).—The first great blow in Gary Cohen's young life came three years ago. His mother died of cancer.

Five months ago, his 15-year-old sister, Janice, accidentally shot herself while handling a gun in the family weapons collection. She was paralyzed from her chin down.

His father, Philip, 38, lonely and pained since his wife's death, was plunged into despair. He went to the hospital every day and often sat by the girl's bedside throughout the night.

On Friday Gary walked into his father's bedroom and found him dead—shot with one of the weapons from the collection. Nearby was a note telling of his agony since the death of his wife and the accident that crippled his daughter.

A 12-Gauge Shotgun
Monday was Veterans Day and Gary had the day off from school. He was alone in the basement apartment. The police say he went to the weapons collection, took down a 12-gauge

shotgun, aimed the muzzle at his head and hooked a toe up against the trigger.

At the age of 13, he shot himself to death.

Sol Cohen spoke painfully of his grandson: "A child doesn't see that there can be a future. He thinks the world disappears with one tragic act."

Said a neighbor, Philip Saltz: "The family has had just one tragedy after another. One. Two. Three."

Threat to Nixon Alleged
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 15 (AP).—A 45-year-old tailor from Yugoslavia has been arrested here after allegedly threatening the life of President Nixon and assaulting federal agents with a dangerous weapon, officials said. Jovan Vasco Zedjellar was held in lieu of \$25,000 bail. Assistant U.S. Attorney Mike Burney said Mr. Zedjellar is a permanent resident of the United States, having obtained political asylum six years ago.

Indians Obtain
Injunction, Stop
Quebec Project

MONTREAL, Nov. 15 (AP).—Indians and Eskimos today won an injunction halting work on \$6 billion worth of dams, powerhouses, airports and highways that they claimed would destroy their land and way of life.

Quebec Superior Court ordered developers of the hydroelectric project in the James Bay area to cease all work "causing damage to the environment and the natural resources of the territory."

The court said work could not continue without "prior agreement of the Indians and Eskimos."

It said the project would have "devastating and far-reaching effects on the Cree Indians and the Inuits living in the territory and the lands adjacent thereto" in the vast hinterland.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa introduced the project two years ago as the key to revitalizing the Quebec economy.

Hawaii Jail Revolt Ends
HONOLULU, Nov. 15 (AP).—A one-day disorder at the Hawaii State Prison has ended without bloodshed. The disturbance, which began late Tuesday when an estimated 150 inmates took control of the prison's main cellblock, ended late yesterday when the inmates returned to their cells.

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Saigon Army
Said to Stop
Red Assault

But Command Admits
Casualties Are Heavy

SAIGON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Government troops today repulsed a North Vietnamese tank, artillery and infantry assault near the Cambodian border, killing 100 Communist troops and knocking out two tanks but suffering heavy casualties in the process, the Saigon command said.

The North Vietnamese attack was halted by a government defense line five miles south of the abandoned government camp at Bu Prang, about 120 miles north-east of Saigon, the command said.

Forty government soldiers were reported missing.

In Saigon, meanwhile, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese walked out of a meeting of the joint military team today to protest alleged government air strikes between Nov. 3 and Nov. 12 against five Communist-held towns. They said 88 persons were killed and 114 wounded in the attacks.

In Cambodia, military sources said 15 government soldiers were killed and 20 wounded when insurgents attacked Boeung Trei Ros, a government position 43 miles north of the capital on Highway 5, which is the route to the rice paddies of Battambang Province.

Laos Negotiations
VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Premier Souranna Phouma has invited Prince Souphanouvong, his half-brother and leader of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, for talks on forming a new coalition government and a national political council, a government spokesman announced today.

The creation of a coalition government and a political council was provided for in a peace agreement signed by the Laotian government and the Pathet Lao on Sept. 14.

Guinea-Bissau Chief
Confers With Kossygin

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (UPI).—A delegation from the newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau arrived today and began talks with Premier Alexei N. Kossygin, the news agency Tass reported.

The delegation was led by Lamsana Beavogui, head of the government that proclaimed independence from Portugal last month.

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There is more to London's new
skyline Park Tower Hotel than meets the eye.

On the first floor you'll find Le Trianon—a superb international dining room. Specialties include Filet de Boeuf Wellington or Supreme de Tournefort and Champagne. A good selection of fine rare wines are constantly available—including several first-growth vintages.

From the 2nd to the 17th floor you'll find 300 of the most comfortable bedrooms in London. Each room has air conditioning with variable control, colour TV, original paintings and deep pile luxury carpeting.

On the ground floor, the lobby leads up to the spectrum rooms, a huge floating sea-level. The marble flooring and the deep leather sofas are reminiscent of the age of the truly great hotels. And, indeed, the facilities offered by the new Skyline Park Tower achieve a standard which is uncommonly high, both with service and décor.

He expressed the same views that he did in the Senate hearing on the qualities he hopes to bring to the vice-presidency—a capacity for friendship and compromise, a preference for looking forward rather than backward and a conviction that politicians should always tell the truth.

"I said over in the Senate hearings that truth is the glue that holds government together," he said. "Compromise is the oil that makes government go."

Rep. Ford expressed solid support for President Nixon, calling him "my friend of a quarter century." He said his own political philosophy was close to that of Mr. Nixon, but that he would not hesitate to differ with him if the situation arose.

"Those of you who know me,"

He said, "know that I am my own man."

Meanwhile, three Democratic members of the House committee told Mr. Ford that they think consideration of his appointment is inappropriate as long as President Nixon is threatened with possible impeachment.

House Panel Starts Hearings
On Rep. Ford's Confirmation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Vice-President-designate Gerald R. Ford today offered the reputation for truth, fairness and friendliness he has acquired in 25 years in Congress "for the good of all Americans."

Appearing before the House Judiciary Committee, which is examining his qualifications to become vice-president, the House Republican leader from Michigan said that, if confirmed, he would try to smooth relations between Congress and the White House and between Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill.

"This is not a spectacular role for the next three years but it is one I believe to be needed and to which I can bring a certain amount of experience," Rep. Ford said in prepared testimony. He had already given a similar message to the Senate, which opened its hearings on his confirmation two weeks ago. This is the start of similar proceedings in the House.

It was a friendly setting for Rep. Ford, who came to Congress in 1949 with Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D., N.J., the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and who represents a Michigan district adjoining that of the committee's ranking Republican, Rep. Edward Hutchinson.

Largely because of such long and close associations, the Judiciary Committee has conducted an exhaustive investigation of Rep. Ford to avoid any charge or appearance of favoritism.

Lists Qualities
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The 1973 Beaujolais

A Bonanza for Consumers, Headaches for Producers

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UPI).—This year's crop of Beaujolais is enormous and of good quality. The 1973 wine was available as of today, the traditional release date for new Beaujolais. If you could find any place to drink it, a general strike of stores, cafés, bars, bistros and restaurants is keeping it from the public until tomorrow.

Production may be as high as 1.8 million hectoliters (240 million bottles), more than double the average annual production of some 700,000 to 800,000 hectoliters. It is good news, indeed, that there will be plenty of Beaujolais this year, but it brings a few problems in its wake.

The price of the new wine runs between 750 and 1,000 francs the barrel of 216 liters, the same price at which the inferior 1972 sold when it first went on the market. But some 400,000 hectoliters of 1973 Beaujolais remain unsold. Add this to 1.8 million hectoliters of 1973 wine and you have more than two years' worth of a wine intended to be drunk young. In this situation, prices are more than likely to drop later on, which is good news to the consumer but not to the producer.

Other questions arise. There is supposedly a strict limitation on the yield

per hectare of *appellation d'origine contrôlée* wines, which is 50 hectoliters to the hectare for simple Beaujolais, 45 hectoliters to the hectare for Beaujolais supérieur and Beaujolais-Villages, and only 40 hectoliters to the hectare for the nine crus of Beaujolais: Brully, Côte de Brully, Chénas, Chiroubles, Fleurie, Juliénas, Morgon, Moulin-à-Vent and Saint-Amour, which are not released until Dec. 15.

Divide 1.8 million hectoliters by the 18,000 hectares in the Beaujolais region and you have 100 hectoliters to the hectare, or double the maximum yield authorized. Granted, the year was abundant and it makes sense to raise the yield to 70 hectoliters to the hectare as has, in fact, been authorized by the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine (INAO).

That accounts for 1.36 million hectoliters, but what about the remaining half-million hectoliters that supposedly must be sold as ordinary red wine? More than half a normal year's production of Beaujolais left over, even after reclassification of a further 30 hectoliters to the hectare, indicates a rather cavalier attitude to supposedly strict limits on the yield per hectare.

And furthermore, large production and

high alcohol content are not compatible. Production must be limited for the vines to produce sufficient sugar to insure an adequate amount of alcohol or else beet sugar must make up the difference.

In 1973, a year of low natural sugar content in the grapes, one producer admitted that he obtained only 9 percent alcohol before "chaptalization" or enrichment by the addition of beet sugar, brought the finished product to a whopping 14 percent alcohol.

In other words, more than one-third of the alcohol did not come from natural grape sugar. Nor was this an isolated example. Yet the legal limits on superalcohol wine restrict the increase in alcohol to a maximum of 2 percent by volume. Queries to the INAO about these problems were evaded.

INAO or no INAO, it seems the pendulum is about to swing towards lighter Beaujolais. Sales of expensive, alcoholic Beaujolais have begun to slip in France and even the supposedly ignorant export market shows signs of having had enough. At least one exporter tried to persuade one of the largest shippers to produce lighter wine because his American clients complained about alcoholic Beaujolais but the shipper would have none of it. At his own risk.

The various totally unchaptalized new Beaujolais wines are delightful—fresh, fruity, clean-tasting and wonderfully easy to drink. Most of all they prove that at least in a good year it is not always necessary to sugar the wine to attain a sufficient degree of alcohol. At least two reached a thoroughly adequate 10.8 percent without the help of beet sugar.

Of course, such wine is not desirable or even possible in a poor year. When the year is bad, alcohol tends to be low and acidity high which makes for wines lacking smoothness and body. Corrected gently by adding sugar to raise the alcohol content by 1 or 1.5 percent by volume makes for a better wine.

It is nonetheless difficult to understand why the average Beaujolais should come out at about 12 percent alcohol, good year or bad, when the legal minimum for Beaujolais, which presupposes adequate alcohol, is 9 percent and even for the crus, only 10 percent.

This year, a number of unchaptalized wines will appear as such on the market. They demonstrate current thinking on the part of the more innovative producers and point the way toward the future, which is, in fact, merely a return to the good old days of light, refreshing Beaujolais.

Grotowski Directs at the Sainte Chapelle in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Jerzy Grotowski, the theatrical wizard of Wrocław, is presenting his latest creation, "Apocalypsis cum Figuralis," in the Sainte Chapelle. He describes this new work as a "holiday" in the sense that it is a joyful, communal celebration—and it is a tonic vacation from ordinary play-going.

Audiences are limited to 100. Spectators gather downstairs and are escorted, one by one, up the narrow spiral staircase to the chapel. A spotlight provides the proceedings with shadowy illumination and occasionally its beams are extinguished to reveal the stained-glass windows in the fading glow of a late autumn afternoon, an impending touch of directorial punctuation.

Six figures materialize in the ghostly, catacomb-like void: the Simon called Peter, Mary Magdalene, Lazarus, Judas, John and the Innocent. All are clad—not in robes or rags—but as they might be for a modern rehearsal. The text, spoken in Polish, has been culled from the Bible, Dostoevsky ("Karamazov"), T.S. Eliot and Simone Weil. The program explains that the presentation is not a dramatization of the Book of Revelation of St. John, but a paraphrase of the Second Coming that it predicts.

Grotowski has evoked his apocalyptic vision simply in an entrancing performance. The plastic patterns, the choreography and the vocal orchestration of the players are stunning. There is one interlude of church ritual when the Easter ceremony of the Greek Orthodox Church is suggested with the actors carrying lighted candles and exchanging the embrace of forgiveness. But this, too, has been blended with theatrical mastery to harmonize with the general scheme, the agony and the exaltation of the quest depicted here compellingly communicated to the observer. This daring experiment of Grotowski shows the intelligence and accomplishes deep beauty.

Marivaux's "La Dispute" was an instant failure when first presented at the Théâtre Français in 1744 and was immediately withdrawn. It has been seldom revived, but it is now a resounding success at the Théâtre de la Musique.

Patrice Chéreau, an ingenious director, has taken it in hand and devised a version of his own. The play, a curious one, requires some explanation. A prince of a mythical kingdom has invited his mistress Hermine to witness a fête. Nineteen years earlier, his father had isolated four infants, two boys and two girls, each to be raised without knowledge of anyone except their guardians. On the day of the festival they are to be brought together and it is hoped that their actions will reveal which sex first introduced inconstancy and infidelity in love. From a hidden balcony the prince and his courtiers watch the meetings in the garden.

Chéreau has transformed the prince and his mistress into stylish moderns and begins the evening with them disputing on a cloudy proscenium as though

Jerzy Grotowski, whose latest production is now in Paris.



they had strayed out of a Pirandello puzzle. Their lengthy quarrel over, they retire to their observation posts and the curtain rises on a country garden where the adolescents act out the promised experiment.

The young players—Hermine Karagheus and Hugues Quesser as the girls and Laurence Bourdieu and Alain Libolt—as enacting. They have been allotted to black guardians—a plantation mammy and an Uncle Tom—played by Mabel King and Thomas Anderson, who break

into mournful spirituals now and again.

The staging, probably inspired by Bob Wilson's "Deathman's Glance," is of exacting realism in the matters of lighting and sound, and the play is interrupted by an intermission. Starry night slips into rosy dawn as the calls of the woodland night creatures give way to the cock's crowing and the titter of early morning birds. The mixture of theatrical naturalism and fanciful comedy endows the production with an amusing variety, though the action often moves at a lagging pace.

All of the garden scenes are lit in such an indirect fashion that one cannot see the faces of the actors clearly, the youngsters seeming to be silhouettes. But the audacious novelty of this production is drawing crowds.

At the American Cultural Center, Stephanie Rich is ap-

pearing as Sarah Bernhardt, speaking a sis-and-sat English as she, done up in a period costume, relates flatteringly the events of the great actress's life up to her final departure from the Comédie-Française.

Miss Rich does not resemble any portrait of Sarah, but she has evidently studied photographs and films of her model and mimics her sweeping gestures, her soulful clasping of hands to her chin and her other histrionic mannerisms. Sarah knew some English, but according to the records, only spoke it when demanding salary raises from her American impresarios, the Gumberts.

Miss Rich's imitation has won her the first prize at the Edinburgh fringe festival, but in Paris she should refrain from following up her takeoff by reciting a tirade from "Phedre" in Alliance Française dropout French.

New York Entertainment: The Intractable Streisand

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"The Way We Were," directed by Sidney Pollack, is a sellout in spite of the talent of its star Barbra Streisand, says Vincent Canby. "The Streisand talent is huge, eccentric and intractable. When she goes one way and the movie goes another, it's no contest. The movie is turned into junk." Miss Streisand plays Katie Morosky, a humorlessly determined political activist, president of the Young Communist League and implacable foe of the overprivileged. She meets and falls in love with Hubbell (Robert Redford)—blond, talented and overprivileged. Canby writes: "The love affair, the movie and Miss Streisand's performance all go wrong when the story follows the now-married couple to post-war Hollywood, where Hubbell, a writer, sells his soul for second-rate success and Katie, still fighting fascism, becomes a target of the House Un-American Activities Committee's witchhunt."

"Triple Echo," starring Glenda Jackson, Oliver Reed and Brian Deacon, is tenderly perceptive about such basics as loneliness, love and some aspects of sex. But, says A.H. Weller, "as drama, the British import is disquietingly clouded. Although its sincerity and tragedy are obvious, the character and motivations of the principals in the World War II triangle involving an English farm woman, her soldier-lover and the rough sergeant who helps destroy their fragile idyll remain as indistinct as a distant echo." Michael Apted, the director; Robin Chapman, the scenarist; and Graham Cottle, the producer, who are making their movie debuts, fitfully capture nuances of speech and manners as lovely and real as the muted colors of the film's English countryside.

"The Paper Chase" is about the trials and triumphs of a bright young Harvard Law School student named Hart (Timothy Bottoms) during his first year in Cambridge. Hart's hero is Prof. Kingsfield (John Houseman), a brilliant, irascible old professor of contract law who agrees to



Barbra Streisand, whose new film "The Way We Were" has just opened in New York.

turn his students into first-class lawyers in return for their dedication to learning. Vincent Canby writes: "It takes a long while for 'The Paper Chase' to disintegrate, and there are some funny, intelligent sequences along the way, but by the end it has melted into a blob of clichés." The film was directed and written by James Bridges, based on a novel by John Jay Osborn Jr.

"Religion"—despite the title there is no sermon in this oratorio

loosely structured around a Sheker meeting, says Mel Gussow. The Rev. Al Carmine (composer, lyricist, director and performer) leads the cast of 80 at the Judson Poets' Theater. "In three long acts Carmine leaps from heaven to hell, with visits to Pope Pius XII, Mary Baker Eddy and Billy Sunday, interlaced with his own sardonic musings on the nature of religion," writes Gussow. "He is most sharply satirical in the Garden of Eden,

SHARPS & FLATS

BRUSSELS—Duke Ellington and his orchestra will be at the Marmel Nov. 18, at 7 and 10 p.m., followed the next night by the Young Giants of Jazz at 5 p.m. and Sarah Vaughan at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—Folk-rock singer Donovan at the Jahrhunderthalle Nov. 20 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by the Roky Music group at 8, then by the Duhimbers on Nov. 22, also at 8 p.m. The Oscar Peterson trio is at the Volksbildungsheim on Nov. 21, at 8 p.m.

MUNICH—The rock group Slade will be at the Circus Krone-Bau Nov. 20, at 8 p.m., and Donovan at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums Nov. 22, at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—The Chicago Blues Festival, featuring Jimmy Rogers, Willie Mabon, Koko Taylor and The Aces, will be at the Victoria Hall Nov. 22, at 8:30 p.m.

LONDON—Chet Atkins and orchestra are headlining the Em-

pire Pool Nov. 18, at 8 p.m. There is a Cliff Richard concert at Fairfield Halls, Croydon, Nov. 22, at 6 and 8 p.m. Buddy Rich and his orchestra will be at Ronnie Scott's till Nov. 17, followed by the Oscar Peterson trio from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1.

ZURICH—The Chicago Blues Festival will be at the Volkshaus Nov. 23, at 8 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Barney Kessel and the Duke Jordan trio are at the Montmartre Jazzhus Nov. 17, then Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio come in on Nov. 21 and 22.

PARIS—Song stylist Dionne Warwick will be at L'Espace Pierre Cardin Nov. 19, at 7 and 10 p.m. The King Crimson group Stars of Faith will be at the Cultural Center in Yerres (southeast of Paris near Orly) Nov. 16, at 9 p.m. Kenny Clarke, Eddie Louiss and Jimmy Gourley are at the Club St. Germain. The

two-hour documentary film "The History of Jazz from 1900 to 1970" will be shown every Saturday at the Salle Pleyel, at 9 p.m., through Dec. 15. This Saturday (Nov. 17) in addition to the film, tap dancer Jimmy Slyde and drummer Michael Silva will appear. There is a jazz concert, Nov. 17, at the American Center, at 9 p.m.

The Golden Gate Quartet is doing a series of one-night stands in Germany: in Bonn Nov. 16, at the Konzertsaal; in Rheydt Nov. 17, at the Stadthalle; in Kleve Nov. 18, at the Stadthalle; in Ibbenbüren Nov. 19, at the Apollo; in Eschwege Nov. 20, at the Stadthalle; in Strasslingen Nov. 21, at the Burgerhaus; in Marbach Nov. 22, at the Stadthalle. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Heartbeat—It's a Lovebeat" by De Franco Family; and in England: "Daydreamer" by David Cassidy and "Let Me In" by the Comets.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Decline

U.S. auto sales continued to deteriorate in early November, skidding 11 percent below year-earlier levels. Industry sources say part of the drop reflects rising concern among car buyers about possible gasoline shortages, and suggested that such fears might have an increasing impact in coming periods. Dealers related 250,178 cars in the Nov. 1-10 selling period, down from 281,577 a year earlier. It was the fourth consecutive period in which deliveries fell below year-earlier levels, and caused even some previously optimistic industry insiders to concede an auto sales crunch might be at hand. Final figures were in line with scaled-back expectations of some analysts but below the predictions of others.

British Car Production Drops

British auto output fell in September and the first nine months, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports. Average weekly production fell to 26,842 cars from 35,169 in the like year-earlier period. Among major car makers only British Leyland Motor Corp. output rose, as its average weekly production jumped to 15,656 cars from 15,302. Total British car production in the first nine months fell to 1,278,944 from 1,390,547. The industry has been hurt by a series of labor disputes that has cost it an estimated 250,000 cars in lost production.

Gulf & Western Expects Profit Gain

Gulf & Western Industries Inc. expects to report per-share net profit for the first quarter, ended Oct. 31, of over \$1.25, up from a net profit of \$0.22 million, or 95 cents a share, a year earlier, Charles Shuphorn, chairman, told a group of institutional investors. The per-share estimate is stated on a primary basis. On a fully diluted basis allowing for conversion of various securities, per-share net profit for the quarter would be over \$1.15, up from 82 cents, fully diluted, a year before. Net profit for all fiscal 1974 ending next July 31 is expected to be more than \$5 a share

Cavenham Defines Grand Union Bid

Cavenham Foods will accept all shares over 1.9 million and up to 3.3 million in its tender for Grand Union Co. shares at \$19 each. The offer was announced Wednesday. Lazard Frères says the offer will expire Dec. 3. Terms call for acceptance of shares tendered up to 3.3 million, or 51 percent, and leave open the option for Cavenham to buy more if tendered. Grand Union's board has agreed to the making of the offer without board recommendation. Management adds that it will cooperate if the tender offer is successful.

As Price Recovers in Europe

Rift Develops Over New Status of Gold

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT).—The price of gold continued to recover from the lows set early yesterday when news that seven major central banks had freed themselves to sell the metal on the free market set off a hectic wave of selling.

Orders Rise 12% At German Firms In Latest Month

FRANKFURT, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—The order inflow to West German industry rose 12 percent in September 1973 from September 1972, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Euro Is Worth...

Nov. 15, 1973
The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC member states, is made up of 25 percent deutsche marks, 22 percent French francs, 14.5 percent pounds sterling, 9 percent lire, 9 percent guilders, 5 percent Belgian francs, 2 percent krona, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

U.S. Trade Bill To Be Debated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—House Speaker Carl Albert D. Olla said today that the controversial trade bill would be tentatively scheduled to be taken up by the House on Nov. 27, after Congress recesses from Nov. 14 Thanksgiving.

Norway Revalues Krone

OSLO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—The Norwegian government today announced a 5 percent upward revaluation of the krone. The change in the currency's valuation is effective tomorrow, when currency markets will open.

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U.S. Payments Balance Shows Gain in Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (IHT).—A sharp improvement in the U.S. balance of payments was registered by one measure in the third quarter, the surplus rising to \$2.146 billion from the previous quarter's \$356-billion surplus, the Commerce Department said today.

U.S. Payments Balance Shows Gain in Month

Inventories Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Business inventories rose 0.5 percent in September but sales fell 0.2 percent, the second month in a row that the latter figure declined.

Company Reports

Company	1973	1972
Campbell Soup		
Revenue (millions)	230.7	265.2
Profits (millions)	18.44	16.50
Per Share	0.55	0.49
IT & T		
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	2,352.2	2,038.8
Profits (millions)	125.0	109.1
Per Share	1.00	0.87
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	7,194.3	6,105.6
Profits (millions)	364.3	315.6
Per Share	2.90	2.50
Marcor		
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,050.3	872.0
Profits (millions)	21.71	15.37
Per Share	0.66	0.45
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,897.9	2,393.1
Profits (millions)	56.69	39.77
Per Share	1.77	1.10

London Shares Recover From Sharp Decline

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—Share prices on the London Stock Exchange partially recovered late this afternoon from a sharp fall that was prompted partly by rumors that the government planned to announce a program of anti-inflation measures.

Dow Advances 5 Points in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—After opening lower and declining throughout the morning, prices attempted an afternoon rally but fell back to close mixed in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Orion Bank Ltd. reports that Giovanni Malvezzi has joined the board as a managing director. Mr. Malvezzi was previously a director of Morgan & Cie. International in Paris and a vice-president of Morgan Stanley. He has also been an officer of Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Edward K. Tabiszewski has been appointed director, East-West development, of Borg-Warner Corp. based at the company's international division headquarters in Brussels. The newly-created post is part of the company's program to develop trade with Eastern Europe. Mr. Tabiszewski was formerly with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Young & Rubicam has named Maurice H. Bood director of public affairs, Europe, of its parent company Planned Public Relations International. Mr. Bood was formerly with Motorola.

Dow Advances 5 Points in Heavy Trade

Analysts Say Upturn Is Technical Bounce

Most analysts attributed what strength the market showed to technical considerations. They pointed out that the market has suffered four straight setbacks, including a sharp loss yesterday, and a technical bounce was overdue.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$44 million to \$1,683 billion in the week ended Nov. 7, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$345 million higher than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the same week last year.

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(Continued on next page)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

WHEAT, Nov. 15.—Cash		Jul	3.80	3.91	3.40
primary markets as regis-		Sep	3.53	3.60	3.40
tered in New York were:		CORN			
at unit		Dec	2.56	2.67	2.50
Thur.	Year ago	Mar	2.67	2.65½	2.50

Thursday's

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS - 6	
Cont Oil	Mesa Petrol
Marathon Oil	Skelly Oil
	Stone Web

International

	Yest.	Prev.	52 Wk.
Dow Jones Ind. A.	114.9	116.3	74.4
S. & P. 500	151.86	154.47	100

100	116.60	118.00	126
300	397.1	403.2	508
500	170.44	174.30	217

.....	121.44	121.62	147
-	99.7	101.3	178
.....	474.58	475.18	699
(n) ..	330.36	333.37	422
(o) ..	444.27	4473.75	5358
.....	343.6	347.7	412

new. (b) old.

Forward Contract			
Exchange Co. Ltd.			
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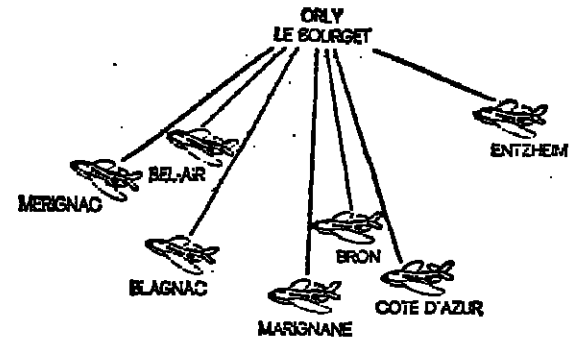
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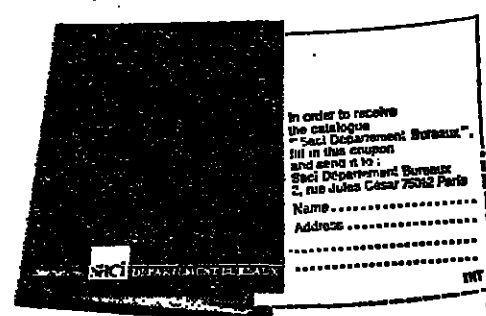
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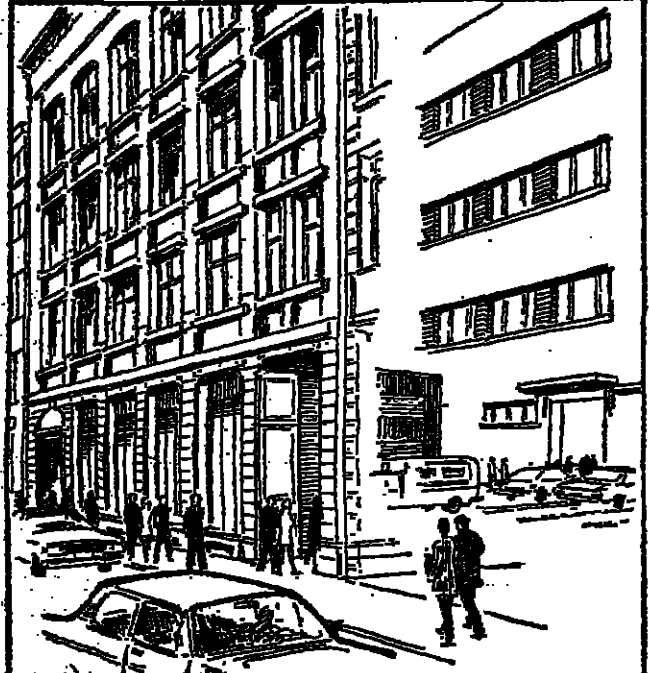
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Superb architects designed 3 storey villa with large roof terrace in the fabulous Urbanizacion Los Monteros. It is just being finished and will be ready for occupation in November. We know that it is probably the best newly constructed large villa for sale on the coast. Urbanizacion Los Monteros is the longest-established urbanization on the Costa and has everything anyone could wish for. Its own 18 Hole championship golf course with magnificent clubhouse and heated swimming pool. Its own 7 court tennis club with resident professional. Its own beach club with open and closed swimming pools, restaurant and properly run beach. The villa has three master suites with dressing room, large bedroom and private bathroom. A smaller double bedroom with bathroom suitable for maid. Large L-shaped sitting room leading out to terrace and pergola with magnificent sea views. Separate dining-room. Fully equipped kitchen and the usual staff suite for laundry, etc. The views from the roof terrace are magnificent of the coast line and the mountains behind. A unique opportunity to acquire a really fine and prestigious home and a very sound investment. Please quote reference Los Monteros. Price Ptas 12,200,000, which is approx. U.S. \$225,000.

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Edif. Banco Bural, Enrique del Castillo 4, P. Marbella (Málaga), SPAIN.
Telephone: 27 25 14.
(Brokers protected.)

THE KEY INVESTMENT

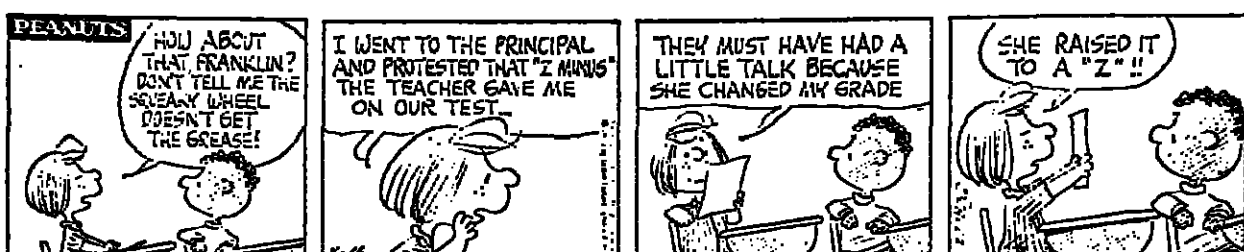
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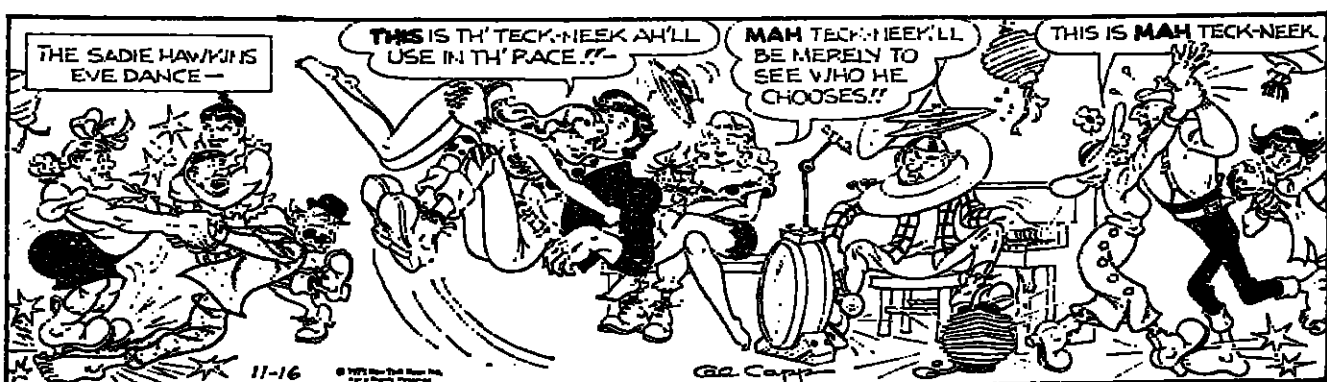
PEANUTS



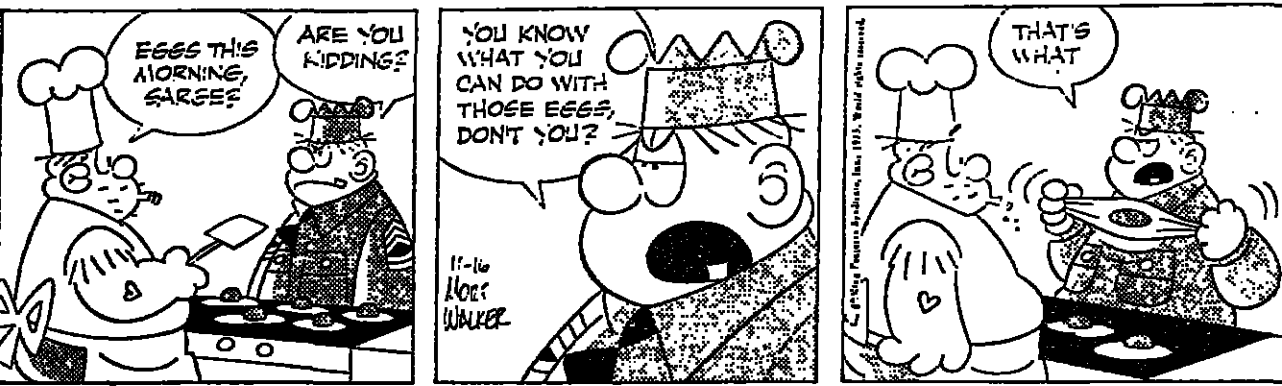
B.C.



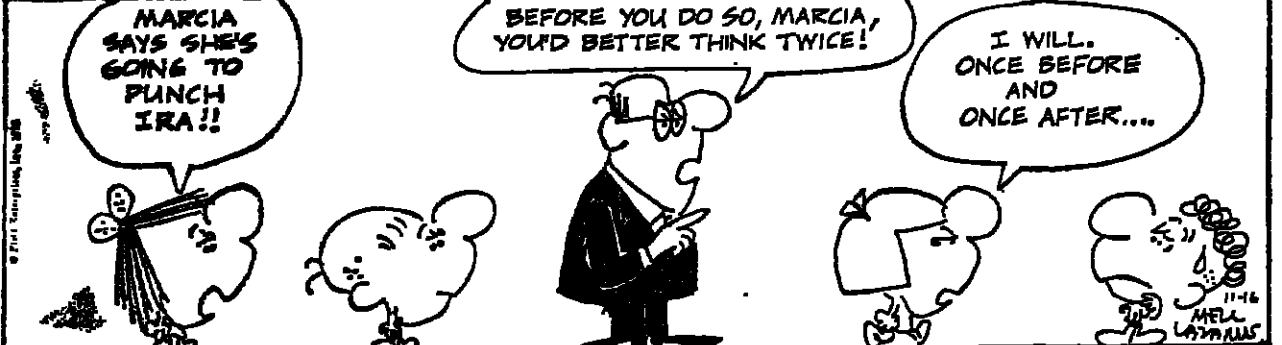
L.I.L. ABNER



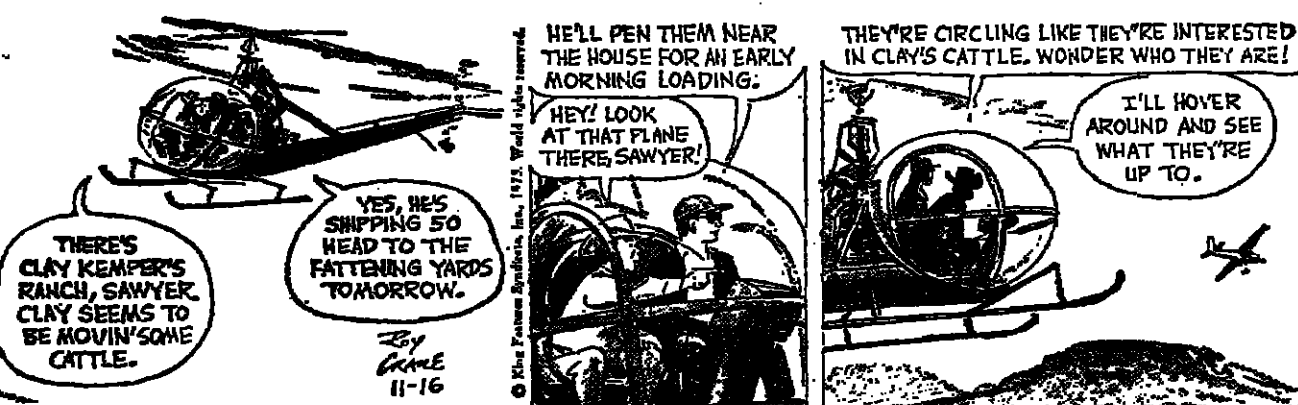
BEE TLE BAILEY



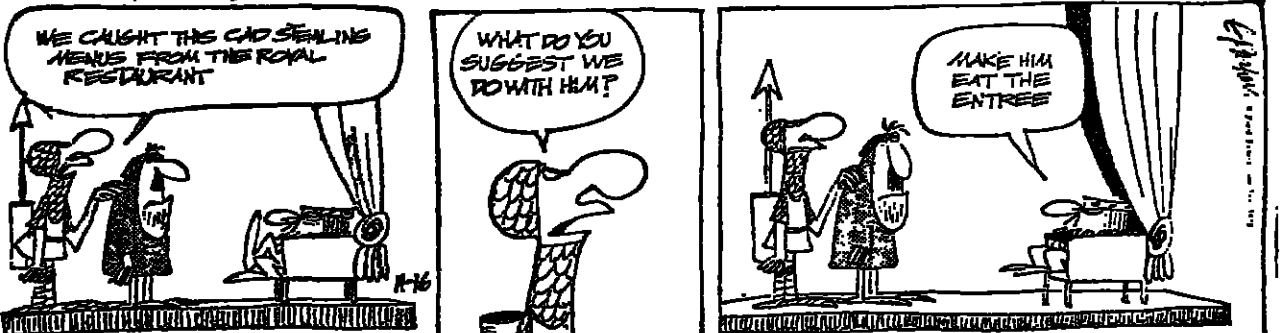
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



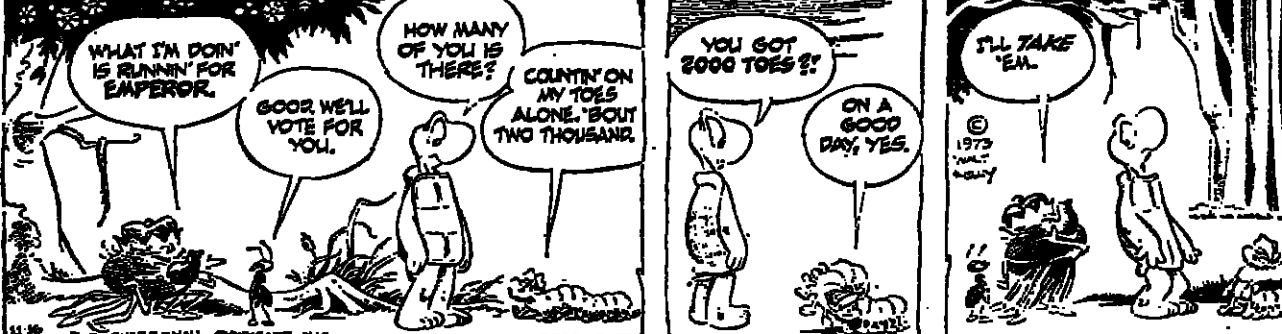
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Few experts sitting East would choose to overcall North's one club on the diagrammed deal. If doubled, one diamond could have been defeated by three tricks for a penalty of 800, but it is seldom practicable to penalize a one-level overcall, so the risk was not great.

North-South then climbed to four spades, the best available game contract with or without the diamond overcall. West naturally led the diamond ten, and South won with the ace. As the sequel demonstrated, a duck would have been inferior.

South played hearts immediately and ruffed the third round with the spade six in dummy. He then played clubs, discarding a diamond loser and ruffing the third round safely in his hand. Next he ruffed his last heart with the spade jack.

If East had discarded, South would have been able to play a club winner and discard his remaining diamond with advantage. East, therefore, overruffed with the ace, and cashed a diamond winner to reach this position:

NORTH			EAST		
♠	Q 4 3		♠	A 8 2	
♥	Q 10 4 3		♥	Q 8 2	
♦	10 9 4		♦	K Q J 2	
♣	8 7 6		♣	Q 10 9	

SOUTH			WEST		
♠	K 10 9 7 5		♠	A 8 2	
♥	K 7 6		♥	Q 8 2	
♦	A 8 7		♦	K Q J 2	
♣	J		♣	Q 10 9	

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West 1♣ North 1♦ South 1♥
Pass 2♣ Pass 2♥
Pass 2♦ Pass 2♥
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AYLIG

FIRRA

CLINEP

NERCRO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: COUGH EMBER AMBUSH INDICT
Answer: Rescue another day—SECURE

BOOKS

BLACK CONCEIT

By John Leonard. Doubleday. 254 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SOMEWHERE out there in the dazzling wordworld of John Leonard's fourth novel, "Black Conceit," real characters grope about for a solution to the 1960s. One of them is Kenneth Coffin, the son of a family so old and comfortably well off in New England history that the library of the family's ancestral home is decorated with the sword brought back from the Civil War by paid substitutes. Ken Coffin is trying to solve the 1960s by cultivating his own garden: he has withdrawn from the new politics to tend his family's apple orchard and see what he can do for the black migrant pickers who are supposed to be harvesting the crop. (He has a dream: "Of black ice hockey players.") His well-meaning liberalism will result in disaster. Another character is Ken's wife, Marcy—or "the Marcupial," as Mr. Leonard sometimes refers to her (thus generalizing into an order, the intelligent woman with career ambitions abroad, but frustrating obligations at home). Marcy is trying to solve the 1960s by guilting day-caring her two children and spending the stolen time teaching literature at Harvard and editing a New Left newsletter. Marcy's encounter with the academy and the counter-culture will result in disaster.

And a third character is Rinsler. Truly, physically, a man of the left, because his achievements are a purposeful mishapenness. Rinsler is totally into total commitment: he wants to abolish the abstract, turn "as though" into "is," make the possible actual. Rinsler's commitment to the concrete will result in disaster.

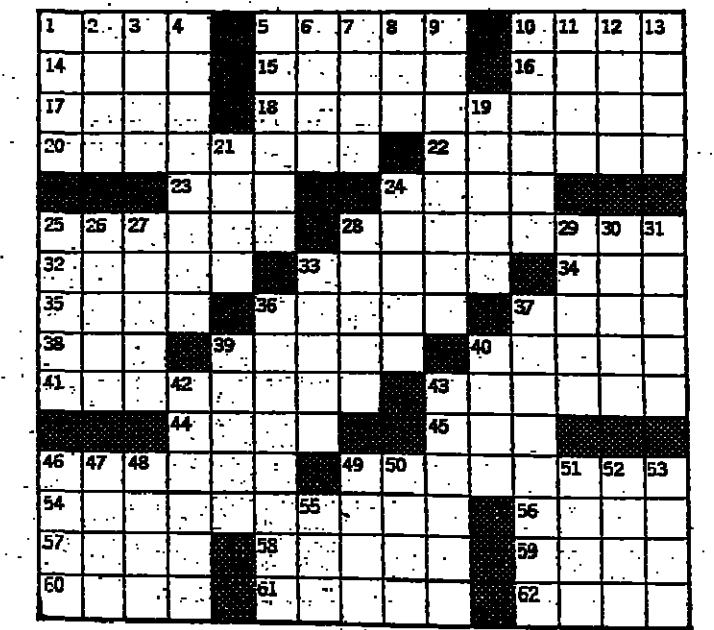
But why? We eventually get around to asking. Why all of these disasters? Why does Ken Coffin's naively sympathetic treatment of the migrant workers (in a series of scenes that are wonderfully funny and painful) lead in the end to trouble with the law and an unnecessary drowning? Why does Marcy's involvement with teaching and the New Left lead to her getting drugged and raped (by a character named Roger Beckwith, in whom Mr. Leonard brilliantly combines the very worst of both the academy and the counter-culture)? Why is Rinsler so obsessed with making the revolutionary gesture that he cannot take the trouble to save the migrant from drowning? In sum and in general, what went wrong with the decade just past? Why did the rhetoric and revolution of the sixties become the regret and disillusion of the seventies?

Mr. Leonard supplies one answer that is obvious enough. It is emblazoned up there in his title, "Black Conceit," which is not only a wicked play on words (dramatically suggesting both black "uprightness" and the presumption

CROSSWORD

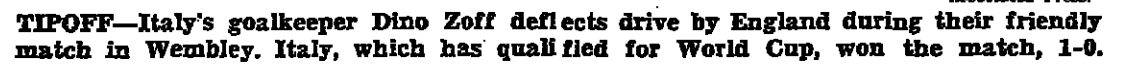
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Modish
 - One of the Days
 - Cafeteria gear
 - Grassy plant
 - French floor
 - Flower
 - "It's a sin to tell"
 - Tree
 - Tree
 - If not
 - Wood product
 - Places vertically
 - Tree
 - Nest
 - Mother of Uranus, et al.
 - Tree (hive location)
 - "...la vie"
 - Rx amounts
 - High praise
 - Gobbled
 - Boast
 - Regaled
 - Tree
 - Tree
 - Certain bills
 - "Arabian Nights" bird
 - Catch craftily
 - Tree
 - Ruin
 - Miss Moffo
 - Sierra
 - Tree of Asia
 - Average
 - Scholar
 - Features
 - Rogers and Campanella
 - Seafood item
 - Oahu
 - Cartography
 - Le Fay
 - Tree of Osiris
 - Ornamentations
 - Second emperor after Nero
 - Incursion
 - Where a car key goes
 - Tree
 - Kerry city
 - in (entice)
 - Secondhand sign
 - Ginza coins
 - Singletons
 - Bankrolls
 - White-sail item
 - Use a bottle opener
 - St. Peter's treasure
 - Defunct auto
 - That "..."
 - Subjoin
 - Disjoin
 - Listeners to
 - Toe ailments
 - Tree
 - Tree
 - Corruptible
 - Spanish blossom
 - Le Fay
 - Trees, in the Ardennes
 - Cheese
 - No part
 - Large food fish
 - Certain
 - Sightings: Abbr.
 - After-dinner item
 - Wacky
 - Miss Fons
 - Chemical suffixes
 - Kind of lion or level



NFL to Probe Use of Pills by Players...

one Redskin player said. "He said he felt like he did the right thing in talking about it and if anybody had any problem over it, he should come talk to him and don't go talking behind his back."



qualifying for the World Cup finale are Australia, host West Germany, holder Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Scotland, Poland, Italy, East Germany and Chile.

	G	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Bulgaria ...	5	3	2	0	11	3	8
Portugal ...	6	2	3	1	10	6	7
N. Ireland ...	6	1	3	2	5	6	5
Cyprus	5	1	0	4	1	12	2

Bulgaria qualifies.

"If they were trying to make other engines competitive by restricting fuel supplies for the turbo engines, then they let that one slip right through their fin-

gers. It's conceivable now that a normally aspirated engine can run with the turbo-Offys once the race gets under way. But few of the present stock-blockers would ever make the race in the first place because their meth-

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 4, New York Rangers 4 (Maki, Redmond, Powis, Russell, Ratella, Tkacsuk, MacGregor, Kannegiser sr.).

Boston 4, Montreal 3 (Cashman, Marcotte, A. Savard, Hodge, Cournoyer, P. McNeill, J. Lemieux).

Toronto 4, California 1 (Henderson 2,
Stiller, Thompson; Boldirev).
Minnesota 6, Vancouver 2 (Prentice,
Gibbs, Goldworthy 2, Grant 2;
Schmaltz, Verregaert, Boudrias).

ABA Results

Utah 129. San Diego 119 (Ebron 21,
Byrne 20; Johnson 23. Moore 17).
Virginia 112. Memphis 103 (Cervin 39,
Miller 24; Jones 25. Thompson 21).

NBA Results
Wednesday's Games

Boston 110, Seattle 104 (White 28,
Harlick 24; Brown 23, Haywood 23).
EC-Omaha 118, Houston 116 (Wal-
ker 31, Williams 22; Tomjanovich 35,
Murphy 32).

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